

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 80.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 260. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$2 50 a year, or \$2 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Land and Mills for Sale.

WILL be sold, under Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term, 1829, on the premises, the 1st day of December next, all the interest of Isabella, the only child and heir of the late David Harbin, deceased, in the MILLS and about 120 acres of LAND, on Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county; being one fourth of the lot of 480 acres on which the Mills are situated, and one half of 100 acres of land adjoining, lying about 5 miles north of Mocksville, on the direct road from Mocksville to Oakes' Ferry, on the North Yadkin. A credit of 12 months, for one half of the purchase money, and of 18 months on the other half, will be given, on the purchasers filling bonds with approved security, on the day of sale.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, C. M. E.
October 20, 1829. 6t260

LAND for SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 2nd day of December next, on the premises, according to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term thereof, 1829, all the Lands belonging to the heirs of Walter Gaither, deceased, late of Rowan county, containing about three hundred and sixty acres, in two tracts, one of 300 and the other of 60 acres, adjoining Bazil's father, Wily Saine and others. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given for moiety of the purchase money, and bonds with approved security required on the day of sale.

SAM. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.
October 20, 1829.—6t260

For Sale,

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh;

a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

250tf WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Winter Session of this Academy will commence on Monday, the 23d inst. The rates of tuition will be, for Latin and Greek, ten dollars; and for English Grammar, Geography, &c. seven dollars, per session of five months. Board can be had at from fifty to sixty dollars per annum.

A. W. GAY, Principal.
Wilkesboro', N. C. Nov 4, 1829. 3t260

Stray.

ENTERED by William York, in Burke county, a male MULE, of a chestnut sorrel color, about three years old, some white on its belly, and branded on its buttock thus—S; and on the jaw thus—Z.

JACOB FORNEY, Ranger.
September 1, 1829. t260r

Valuable Medicines.

AUSTIN & BURNS,
WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following Valuable Medicines, just put up in phials, and for sale at the Salisbury Medical & Drug Store, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Ipecacuanha,	Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Rhubarb,	Sulphuric Ether,
Tartar Emetic,	Spirits Harshorn,
Jalap,	Sweet Oil,
Calomel,	Castor Oil,
Laudanum,	Paregoric,
Antimonial Wine,	Quinine Mixture,
Balsam Capiva,	Aromatic Bitters.
Ess. Peppermint,	

ALS O... Seidlitz Powders,
SODA do.

Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829.....247tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

ELIZA COX vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, that the defendant in this case be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

SAM. HENDERSON, C. M. S. C.
8mt264—pr. adv. \$4.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.



AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases.

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonary complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

DR. ROGERS' LINIMENT, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

Dr. GEO. ROGERS. No. 213 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted, for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your Liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the Liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied.

WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

Dr. GEO. ROGERS.

Odontalgic Elixir, or Tooth ache Specific.
Many empirical remedies for the "Odontalgia" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "Elixir" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, **SWIMM'S PANACEA**, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, **POTTER'S Vegetable Cathartic**, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, **Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Pills**, for Asthma and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated **Eye Water**, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 1829 239.

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

NEW GOODS,

**FRESH, FASHIONABLE
AND
CHEAPER
THAN EVER!**

ARE now opening at the subscriber's store in Salisbury, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Of almost every description,
Suited to all Seasons of
the year. ALSO,

**HARD-WARE,
Cutlery and Groceries,**

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash, on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower, for cash, than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

3mt265 JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honored with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN is now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

**DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery, Dye-
Stuffs, Paints, Groceries.**

Boots & Shoes, which were

bought at reduced prices and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the GROCERIES, are first quality Teneriffe Wine, old Muscatel do. Port do. Malaga do. genuine old Holland Gin, old Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica and New-England Rum; together with every article usually found in a store in this section of country. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the above Goods.

6mt278

A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & CO.
have removed to the north corner of the Court-House, (the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel,) where they are disposed to sell GOODS very low.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 23d day of July, 1829, I purchased of Gustavus Boswell two negroes, for which property I gave, on the date aforesaid, two notes, with James B. Gracy and Henderson Forsythe securities to each—one for two hundred dollars, due 1st of October, 1829, and the other for two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twelve and a half cents, due 1st day of March, 1830; it being doubtful whether the said Gustavus Boswell's title for said negroes to me is a good one, and said Boswell not being in circumstances which will enable him in case thereof to indemnify me, should said property be recovered of me:—This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, as I do not intend paying them until indemnified from all other claimants to the property aforesaid.

October 7, 1829. 4t258 R. S. GRACY.

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac,

FOR 1830.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, CONTAINING the usual Astronomical calculations, interesting hints to the Farmer, on Rural Economy, &c. Useful Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. Officers of the General and State Government, times of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly for 1829, &c. &c. For sale at this Office. Price, 10 cents single and 75 cents per dozen.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF EQUITY.

Jilson Berryman & others,

vs.

John Wilkeson, wife & others.

Petition for the Sale of Lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the several defendants mentioned in the petition are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, a newspaper printed in Salisbury, that unless the defendants, John Wilkeson and his wife Frances, Richard Wilkeson and his wife Bebethan, John Berryman, John Brown and his wife Sarah, Battoby Berryman and William Berryman, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree of sale entered accordingly.

SAM. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.
Oct. 24, 1829:—pr. adv. \$2.50.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—42tf

INEFFICACIOUS POISONS.

On Tuesday (says the *Literary Gazette*), we had an opportunity, at the Argyle Rooms, of witnessing the extraordinary powers possessed by M. Chabert, of resisting the effects of poison, either internally or externally. M. Chabert is the individual whose equally wonderful capability of withstanding heat has been shown by his remaining shut up in ovens during a long period, and under a degree of temperature far above that which would have destroyed any other living creature. The experiments on the present occasion were exhibited to a private party of some fifteen persons, including Dr. Gordon Smith, Mr. Titus Bury, the surgeon, and other scientific men. Having armed himself by the antidote which he has found to be a guard against poisons, M. Chabert swallowed forty grains of phosphorus, in the presence of the astonished company. The phosphorus was distinctly put upon his tongue by a gentleman, and beyond all doubt fairly taken into the stomach; nearly, if not quite enough, we presume, to have killed all those who saw this feat done. His next exploit was to sup two spoonfuls of oil, at three hundred and thirty degrees by the thermometer—i. e. 120 degrees above the heat of boiling water. This he did without any apparent inconvenience; though the spoon remained for minutes so hot that no one could bear to touch it with his hand. Finally M. Chabert held his head directly over and in the midst of the fumes of arsenic, which diffusing over a large room, speedily became too potent to be inhaled with impunity by any other being who was present. After all this (we add with something like satisfaction at his escape; and at our good luck in not being accessories to murder or suicide,) we had the pleasure to see the performer eat a good dinner and drink his wine, just as if he had taken a rusk and a sip of sherbet by way of what. As it may be asked, to what useful purpose can these astonishing proceedings contribute? we should state, that M. Chabert affirms his ability to save the lives of men from every species of poison; and that his antidotes administered in adequate time after the poison has been swallowed, are as effectual as if previously taken. He further says, that he has three antidotes—one a preservative against vegetable, another against animal, and a third against mineral, poisons; so that those of the whole kingdoms may be met and overcome.

Even the fatal hydrocyanic or prussic acid, he professes to take with safety; and from having withstood the bites of vipers and other venomous creatures, he is of opinion that his remedy would be a specific against the bite of a mad dog, and cure for hydrophobia. Now, without pledging ourselves to unhesitating faith on all these points, we cannot, seeing what we have seen with our eyes, doubt that M. Chabert's knowledge of antidotes, and experience with respect to poisons, is eminently worthy of medical investigation; and if he really possesses such important secrets, they ought to be ascertained, and he largely rewarded, as a public benefactor. It is for these reasons that we have published this account, and that we invite our physicians, chemists, and other people of scientific intelligence, to inquire into M. Chabert's pretensions, and if they are sooth, to establish them for the good of mankind. We may here take the opportunity of mentioning that M. Orfila, the celebrated French chemist, has recently been making a series of experiments with hydrocyanic acid, chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining the proper means of restoring a person to life, where it is practicable, after taking this poison. Hitherto the remedies prescribed have been strong infusions of coffee and oil of turpentine; but seldom with good effect. M. Orfila recommends, first, an emetic; second, the application of ammonia or chlorinated water to the nostrils, bleeding from the arm, and the application of leeches behind the ears; third, the effusion of cold water, in the way prescribed by a German physician, M. Erbot. M. Orfila states that those means will restore the patient unless the quantity of prussic acid taken has been very great. In order to ascertain the presence of this poison, he re-

commends the use of nitrate of silver by which the acid will be precipitated in the form of cyanure of silver. In case of poisoning by opium, he recommends, previous to the administration of emetics, a strong decoction of nut galls, for the purpose of decomposing the opium.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the statement of misfortunes brought upon a certain section of Mecklenburg, by the prevailing epidemic, must be included the degradation of its medical treatment. Previous to the appearance of this formidable disease, the physicians in that section were esteemed among the most eminent in the west. They have since sunk from that state of exaltation to a condition quite the reverse, in consequence of the rash practice and absurd publications of some of their body, and the injudicious silence of others. Such must have been the assiduous employment of the two illustrious physicians who appeared not long since in the Western Carolinian, styled *Virginus* and *Carolinus*. It appears that *Virginus* burst forth to the world, richly endowed, in his own estimation, with genius and practical knowledge to explain the theory and practice of the "illustrious Cooke of Transylvania;" and he has succeeded partially in explaining the theory, but has unfortunately mistaken the practice. He commences in an interrogatory manner:—What is bilious fever? Answer:—An accumulation of black matter in the blood, produced by the operation of miasmata or carbonic acid gas, the identity of which has been satisfactorily established by the illustrious Cooke. 2d. How is this morbid matter to be abstracted? Ans. Through the liver, an important organ, provided especially for that purpose. 3d. How is the liver to be excited to perform this wonderful operation? Here the ingenious *Virginus* accidentally falls upon the most judicious and well adapted medicine; but in consequence of a partial knowledge of the theory, and a palpable deficiency in the practice, he wades and labours and ultimately languishes into absurdities.

He very confidently asserts, that when calomel has produced a free discharge of dark or green matter from the liver, it may be laid aside: he then substitutes pills, (reference to his recipe) five of which to be given every four hours, with an addition of 2 grains of quinine every hour, without regard to fevers or circumstances. Provided the discharges become watery, 15 or 20 drops of laudanum should be given, and a strong tea made of cloves, cinnamon and ginger, should be drank, till that dangerous and prostrating symptom disappears. Here he plainly illustrates his errors. At the very moment his patient's life is in jeopardy and his recovery depending upon a free discharge of dark or green matter from the liver, he drops from his hand the only remedy that would produce the effect, and substitutes his pills and quinine; the consequence of which is, a total suppression from the liver, and an increased secretion from the exhalants, producing that dangerous and prostrating symptom. He then, instead of procuring as speedily as possible consistent discharges from the liver, without the shadow of reflection resorts to his laudanum bottle, to rouse his patient and suppress the alarming symptoms; which he effectually does and consigns him to his long home. Such are his views; and by such we are prompted to believe that the mortality which pervaded a section of Mecklenburg, was not owing entirely to the malignant character of the disease.

That sagacious critic, *Carolinus*, being actuated upon by some external or internal stimulus, I cannot say which, launched at once upon the sea of controversy, and fancied to himself he would put to flight the phantoms of error which his dislocated philosopher had collected around him; but his lofty genius and aspiring ambition have betrayed him into absurd conceits. In his critical review of the article of *Virginus*, he has unfortunately condemned the only good point in it, and the points worthy of objection have entirely escaped his notice. He has made a few physiological remarks, to show the non-identity of carbonic acid and miasmata, and that the lungs are the proper organs by which the carbon is separated from the blood, and not the liver. To illustrate his first position, he has brought forward some of the most ludicrous and amusing arguments. He asserts that if carbonic acid was the cause of fever, all that would be necessary to excite the system into a febrile action, would be to suspend respiration by choking! "Such a diabolical

cal thought never could have been engendered but in the mind of a Cretan! It is a received opinion, that when a subject is choked to death, he is whirled into eternity without the benefit of a fever. Such an argument is, we conceive, tantamount to no evidence at all. He adduces several other arguments too trite to merit serious refutation.

As respects the identity of carbonic acid and marsh effluvia, we have no positive evidence; but it has been satisfactorily shown by the "illustrious Cooke," that the effects on the human system are precisely the same. Thus blackness of the blood and consequently weakness of the action of the heart, is the effect of miasmata. One consequence flowing from weakened action of the heart, very extensive in its operations on the system, is an accumulation of blood in the vena cava and its great branches; hence habitual accumulation of blood in the venous cavity, tends to increase the proportion of carbonaceous matter in the blood; which precedes every fever. Our next inquiry then is, to find an outlet for this superfluous carbonaceous matter. In the form of carbonic acid gas, the lungs carry off a portion; but this is necessarily limited by a due regard to the quantity of heat evolved in the process by which this gas is formed. Some other vent is necessary. The fluid secreted by the liver is chiefly a carbonaceous mass, which the welfare of the system requires to be carried off; and no other gland secretes such a fluid. The liver, therefore, is the vent, and not the lungs.

Among the vast number of popular remedies for the cure of fevers, calomel is better adapted to the end in view than any known medicine, inasmuch as it is weighty and the dose small in bulk, and therefore cannot easily be rejected; and it is likewise least apt, of all the cathartics, to produce watery passages, and most effectual in producing consistent discharges from the liver. It would be used to the exclusion of all others, but for the danger of ptyalism. The proportion of calomel may be diminished after the colored evacuations appear. If the quantity taken to effect the change, have been considerable, it is sometimes prudent to omit the calomel entirely; but if the passages become thin and watery, in consequence of the omission, it is necessary to return to the use of that medicine, and not to that awful medicine, laudanum. There is some risk of ptyalism; but it is better to run the risk, than to let the patient die.

Some, perhaps, may think we rely exclusively on calomel; but such is not the fact. We give it when it is necessary, regardless of ridicule arising from ignorance or the prejudices of those incapable of reasoning; we fear not and are guided by that high minded honorableness which should be the characteristic of our profession.

An Admirer of COOKE.

October 25, 1829.

From an article in *Willis' Monthly Magazine*, No. 7, entitled "The Editor's Table," the following original and pleasing description of Autumn is selected.

"Autumn, melancholy old gentleman, shall be written down anew, and we will have it that his suit of yellow and brown is of a holiday fashion, and his dry, wheezing cough, but a subdued chuckle of facetiousness. We will have no musing upon your sere leaf and withered grass—no chapter upon consumptive violets.—The world shall have its way. Things shall die if they like, but the tears live in an onion that shall water that sorrow." We cannot conceive how the merry Autumn, with its bright colours and crowded commencements, its cheering northwest, and its glorious, invigorating, clear skyed Indian summer, could ever have been called melancholy. Why, when is the world happier?—When are the woods so bright, or the hills so sunny? When are the birds so swift? When is a tramp to the uplands, or a pull at an oar half so tempting? When are the old so free from gloom, or the young in such wild spirits, or the mad so rational? and when are all living creatures, from editors and dray horses, up to woman and birds—the busy and the indolent—half so extravagantly happy? It is a misnomer to talk about the "melancholy autumn." Your veritable Melancholy is a quiet gentleman. But Change and Incident are merry men, and they are never so busy as when the leaves are falling. Why, every body is on the wing then. Wild pigeons, invalids, and southerners are hurrying to and fro, and that Radical, Fashion, is getting up his revolutions among the tailors, and the *figurantes* are dieting for the season, and the belles, who have been consigned for the summer to Congress water and green veils, have returned riant rosy."

But the best thing in "The Editor's Table," is the closing paragraph, in which Mr. W. duns his subscribers.

"There is one more topic—(really it is excessively rude of our book-seller to insist upon our naming it at table)—some poor matter of a subscription—(it positively shocks us to allude to it) some trifle, we cannot comprehend what—you probably know—which is unsettled between you and him. He says it will be a

favour to him if you will attend to it, and though somewhat unskilled in the management, we dare be sworn he means honestly. It is playing the host rather unhand-somely, but if you will excuse this offence, we pledge our veracity that nothing shall ever induce us to take the advantage again of the convivial courtesy."

Original Anecdote.—A man of property residing in Charlestown, Mass. who had long been in habits of intemperance, at last found his health on the decline, and resolved to consult the celebrated Dr. Spring of Watertown. He stated to him the symptoms of his case, which the learned doctor could not but understand.—"I can cure you," said he, "if you will follow my advice;" which the patient implicitly promised to do. "Now," says the doctor, "you must steal a horse." "What! steal a horse!" "Yes—you must steal a horse. You will then be arrested, convicted, and placed in a situation where your diet and regimen will be such that in a short time your health will be perfectly restored."

Journal of Com.

From the *Miner's (Pa.) Journal*, Oct. 31.

Rise of Property.—Prior to the completion of the Schuylkill navigation, this part of the country was considered a "barren and mountainous waste," not worthy the attention of capitalists, although it being well known that its bowels were well stored with Anthracite Coal. Since the completion of the above improvement, the attention of capitalists has been drawn towards us, and property has risen in value, within the last five or six years, at a rate almost unparalleled in this country, and is now selling at prices which would stagger the belief of the most credulous, were it not in our power to substantiate our statements with illustrations derived from ocular proof.

Five years ago the "Peacock" tract of coal land belonging to the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, was purchased by them for the sum of 9000 dollars. Last week it was sold and bought in by the original seller for the sum of 42,000 dollars. The present owner, we understand, would not dispose of it for \$70,000.

A tract of 120 acres on the Broad Mountain, was disposed of for the sum of 12,000 dollars, which was bought nine months ago for \$1400.

One fourth of another tract of 450 acres, on the Broad Mountain, has been disposed of for 9000 dollars, at which rate the whole tract would be worth 36,000 dollars. But this estimate is too low—the remaining three fourths will bring that sum along at the present time.

This tract was purchased about six years ago for 190 dollars.

A tract on the West Branch sold for 6000 dollars, which was purchased nine months ago for 700 dollars.

Another tract sold for 16,000 dollars, which was purchased nine months ago for 1000 dollars.

All these sales have taken place within the last week, besides several others, of which we have not heard the particulars.

Wild Ducks.—This fowl has already visited our waters in great numbers; and it is stated as the opinion of old and experienced duckers, that they will be more numerous this season, in the rivers in our vicinity, than they have been for several years past. The article on which they feed being much more abundant. A day or two since we were at Bohenna river, and for several miles in extent, could see innumerable beds of them on the water; in fact, the river seemed literally covered, which is an unusual circumstance, at so early a period of the season. The persons residing on the shore were making extensive preparations for an attack, one individual alone having provided a keg of powder and several bags of shot.

Elkton (Md.) Press.

"Travelling Cabinet."—Mr. Van Buren has left the Department of State and "travelled" to Richmond to witness the doings of the Convention. An act of this kind would have been little short of high treason in Mr. Clay, but in a Jacksonian it is all right and proper!

Hudson Republican.

Another Leap.—Sam Patch's example seems to be infectious. A pig of about 50 lbs. weight, was confined in the garret of a three-story store in Buffalo street. Not being exactly suited with his lodgings, he broke a pane with his nose on Wednesday, and took a view of the crew below. Liberty is sweet, even if one breaks a neck in obtaining it. So, as long leaps are the order of the day among fellows of this stamp, he jumped out through the window, and reached the pavement with no other damage than loss of life. This is a fact, strange as it may seem. It is what I call "going the whole hog!"

Rochester Telegraph.

FOREIGN.

FROM COLOMBIA.

New York, Nov. 11.—By the arrival of the brig Medina, Sullivan, from Carthagena, advices are received from that place to the 13th ult. inclusive, and from Bogota to the 27th.

"It is stated that the insurgent General Cordova, meets with much encouragement. He endeavored to force a levy of troops including all men between 14 and 50 years of age, in order to march with a thousand men against Cauca, but obtained only two hundred. The city of Antioquia refused him admittance, but the province appears to be overrun by him.

A still later account informs us that Gen. O'Leary has advanced to Nare, which restored the communication with the Magdalena, and that he was moving on into the interior of the province. It is said that he had 4000 men under his command. General Urdanetta, the minister of war, had established his headquarters at Honda, about seventeen leagues from Bogota, with all his disposable force. Some apprehensions were entertained in that capital. It was expected that General Obanda, commander of the province of Pasto, would join Cordova. The constitution proclaimed by Cordova, is that of Cucuta, the first Constitution of Colombia.

A decree had been issued by the Colombia Government, a few days before the sailing of the Medina, allowing vessels of war and merchant ships to take \$1000 each out of the country free of duty; brigs \$500 do; and each passenger \$100 to \$300, according to their rank.

The young Duke of Montebello sailed from Carthagena in the British Packet, for France via Jamaica and England.

Mr. Moore, our Minister to Colombia, arrived with his suite at Bogota, on the 28th September. Gen. Harrison was expected at Carthagena the last of October, where, it was said, he would wait the return of the sloop of war Natchez, from Rio Janeiro, to embark for the United States.

The Medina brought \$32,500 in specie for sundry merchants of this city.

The amount of silver and gold coined at Bogota in 1826-7 and 8, was \$2,299,367.

The Presbyterian Synod of the province of Ulster, in Ireland, has for some years been agitated by the discussion of questions connected with Unitarianism, on which the Synod has been nearly equally divided.—This question has insinuated itself so generally into the business of the Synod that it has made but slow progress. At length they have agreed to a separation, upon amicable terms, securing to each of the parties a portion of the funds and such rights as were claimed. This is an important event in the christian world. *Dem. Press.*

A discovery has just been made near Chamberry, in Savoy, of an immense pine forest, which is buried many fathoms in the ground.—The accounts do not explain the state of the timber; but it appears that many laborers are employed in uncovering it.

DOMESTIC.

Counterfeiting.—This trade appears to be in a flourishing condition, if the number of persons apparently engaged in it, may be taken as an evidence of the fact. Recently one was taken up in this place, in whose possession various tools were found, but neither money nor plates. He is now in jail. Another has been committed to the jail of Washington City, for passing counterfeit bills, a portion of which he attempted to swallow, but he was secured before he got them all down. Another has been apprehended in Winchester, whose case is thus noticed in the Martinsburg Gazette: On Saturday last a man passed through this place, calling himself Henry Chapline. Whilst here, he succeeded in passing to a mercantile house a fifty dollar counterfeit note of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, payable at the branch in Lynchburg. It appears that he succeeded in like manner in passing a hundred dollar note at Middletown, Maryland, and a ten dollar note at each of the two toll gates betwixt that place and Boonsboro, all counterfeits on the Branch Bank of the United States. Two young men pursued him as far as Winchester, where he was overtaken and early on Sunday morning taken before a magistrate.—On his way to the magistrate's, he was observed to be chewing paper, which was no doubt counterfeit notes. When before the magistrate, the fifty dollar note which he passed in this place, was laid on the table by one of the young gentlemen, for the purpose of being inspected; he immediately picked it up, and put the same into his mouth, and although seized and severely choked, succeeded in swallowing the same. Immediately after swallowing it, he gave fifty dollars in good money to the person to whom he passed the note.—No counterfeit money being found on him, and the note which he passed not to be produced, the laws of this commonwealth could not punish him; he was accordingly given over to the gentlemen who pursued him from Maryland. *Pet. Old Dom.*

From the Boston Patriot.

Soon after the decease of the venerated John Adams, we mentioned that in his will, among other liberal bequests, he had given a large legacy to aid the erection of a new house of public worship in Quincy. Since that time, a beautiful church has been built, of Quincy granite, in a style of architecture creditable not only to that town, but to the commonwealth. During the past summer, Ex-President John Quincy Adams, directed the construction of an appropriate Monument to the memory of the venerable John Adams, and his excellent consort, to be placed in the Quincy church.

On Thursday last, the Monument, having been completed, was placed in its appropriate place in the church. It is a plain and simple design, consisting of a Tablet, having recessed pillars at the sides, with a base moulding and cornice; the whole supported by trusses at the base. The material of which it is made, is Italian marble, and the whole is surmounted by a bust of fine Carrara marble from the chisel of our promising artist, Mr. Greenough, now at Rome. The inscriptions, copies of which are annexed, are unusually well executed.

LIBERTATEM AMICITIAM FIDEM RETINEBIS.

D. O. M.

Beneath these Walls,
Are deposited the Mortal Remains of
JOHN ADAMS,
Son of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams,
Second President of the United States.
Born 19-30 October, 1735.
On the fourth of July, 1775,
He pledged his Life, Fortune, and Sacred Honour,
To the INDEPENDENCE OF HIS COUNTRY.

On the third of September, 1783,
He fixed his Seal to the definitive Treaty with Great Britain,
Which acknowledged that Independence,
And consummated the redemption of his Pledge.
On the fourth of July, 1826,
He was summoned

To the Independence of Immortality,
And to the JUDGMENT OF HIS GOD.
This House will bear witness of his piety:
This Town, his Birth place, to his Munificence:
History to his Patriotism;
Posterity to the Depth and Compass of his Mind.

At his side
Sleeps till the Trump shall sound,
ABIGAIL,
His beloved and only Wife,
Daughter of William and Elizabeth (Quincy) Smith.

In every relation in Life, a Pattern
Of Filial, Conjugal, Maternal, and Social Virtue.
Born 11-22 November, 1744.
Deceased 28 October, 1818,
Aged 74.

Married 25 October, 1764.
During an union of more than half a century
They survived, in Harmony of Sentiment, Principle and Affection,
The Tempests of Civil Commotion;
Meeting undaunted, and surmounting
The Terrors and Trials of that Revolution
Which secured the Freedom of the Country;
Improved the condition of their times;
And brightened the Prospects of Futurity
To the Race of Man upon Earth.

PILGRIM.
From Lives thus spent thy earthly Duties learn;
From Fancy's Dreams to active virtue turn,
Let Freedom, Friendship, Faith, thy Soul engage,
And serve like them, thy Country and thy Age.

Lamentable Occurrence.—We learn with regret, that on Wednesday, the 21st ult. Capt Whitcomb Cotten, of Scotland Neck, Halifax county, deliberately shot his overseer, Mr. John F. Harris, who died on the following Friday.—The Coroner's Jury returning a verdict of murder. We understand that the provocation was given the day previous, in a quarrel between the parties, in which Mr. Harris knocked Capt. Cotten down. Capt. C. is a worthy and highly esteemed citizen, with an extensive circle of relatives and friends, who are overwhelmed with the greatest distress by this inconsiderate and passionate act—he has as yet eluded the pursuit of the officers of justice.

Tarboro' Free Press.

Augusta, Nov. 9.
Another fire occurred in our ill-fated city, on Friday night last, about 12 o'clock. It commenced in the back store of Mr. Richards, and as there had not been fire in it for months, it must have been the work of an incendiary. It consumed in front on Broad-street six tenements, from McKenzie and Bennoch's fire-proof building on the corner, down to the new fire-proof stores lately erected by Col. Wm. Cumming. In the rear of the front buildings on Broad street, the fire went as low as the kitchen of the private residence of Mr. Thomas Cumming and back to Reynold street in a straight line, consuming all the intermediate Houses. On Reynold street, from McKenzie and Bennoch's

lots down to a point opposite Mr. Cumming's private dwelling on Broad street, all the houses were destroyed, except that occupied by Mr. Edgar. The front buildings were occupied by J. B. Bishop, Israel Gilbert, T. Richards, J. Ely, and R. Parsons, and one vacant, lately occupied by Johnston and Huntington. We are informed that the above individuals were insured, to nearly a sufficient amount to cover their losses.

Courier.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

From the New-York Morning Herald.

Election.—The election terminated on Wednesday evening. In this city and Senatorial District it has resulted, if not triumphantly, at least favorably to the friends of home industry and the *American System*. All is uproar and confusion in the camp of the enemy. The probability is, that the canvass will not be completed for a day or two to come, and until its completion, it will be a matter of doubt and uncertainty as to the Assembly ticket.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The result of the election is better than the fears of many—better than the hopes of many—and such as our fellow-citizens may well congratulate themselves upon.—It has proved that St. Tammany is not Omnipotent, by excluding three of the "regular nomination" list from a seat in the Assembly.—It has given a decisive expression of the sense of our citizens against the Bank Law. It has secured the re-election of the most valuable members of the City Board, and the retirement of some whose influence could well be dispensed with. It has confirmed the amendments adopted by the Convention to the city charter. It has defeated the attempts of those who would make ignorance and error the only qualifications for office. It has proved, in short, that a majority of our citizens, notwithstanding the unlimited extension of suffrage, are in favor of upright, intelligent and reflecting men, in all the departments of public service.

The Tariff.—A lot of rotten apples was seized in the Market House of Detroit, last week, by a revenue officer, which had been illegally brought into Uncle Sam's premises. Certain French ladies, claiming to be the owners of this valuable property, set up a horrible clamour, and, being joined by a hundred more women and boys, pelted the deputy fairly off the ground, discharging their missiles with such good aim and effect, that he looked like one large rotten apple himself.—The unfortunate man was intercepted in his flight by a corps of juvenile citizens, well supplied with rotten eggs, who improved his condition by discharging them at him. Thus was Uncle Sam deprived of his fruit and the hopes of having chickens, and his dignity violated in the person of his officers. All this is owing to the Tariff. *N. Y. Spectator.*

Preferred Creditors.—By a recent act of the Legislature of New York, a change has been made in the law relative to preferred creditors. After the first day of January ensuing, it will not be lawful in that State for an insolvent debtor under what is there termed the *two-third act*, to give a preference to endorsers or other creditors for money lent—all creditors are to be placed upon the same footing. The law provides that if it shall appear on the examination of an insolvent, at any time after the law takes effect, that in contemplation of his becoming insolvent, or petitioning for a discharge, or knowing of his insolvency, he had made an assignment, sale or transfer, either absolute or conditional, of any part of his estate real or personal, or of any interest therein, or confessed judgment, or given security with a view to give a preference for an antecedent debt to a creditor, he shall not be entitled to a discharge.

Look out for Wooden Nutmegs.—We understand that a large quantity of Cast Iron Axes, will in course of a few days be offered for sale simultaneously at New York and in various other parts of the United States. They are of very handsome appearance, being ground and finished so as to resemble closely the most approved cast steel axes used by wood-choppers. The cast iron axes are doubtless made like Peter Pindar's razors, to sell, and are probably intended principally for the use of our Southern and Western brethren, who have formerly been purchasers of wooden nutmegs and horn flints.

Hartford (Conn.) Mirror.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Some of the splendid furniture for the "East Room" arrived here, yesterday, in the ship Superb, from Philadelphia. Our "republican" eyes were not feasted with a sight of the gorgeous mirrors, &c. &c.; but we are told that a Jackson man upon looking at the huge boxes in which they are enclosed, threw up his hat, and shouted "hurra for Jackson!" We wish Colonel Benton could get a peep at them. If he writes another East room letter, we promise, most certainly, to republish it, because we go the whole for "Reform" and the "East Room."

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1829.

FULTON LODGE, NO. 99, SALISBURY.

At a regular meeting, held at the Fulton Lodge, Room, Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, A. L. 5829, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas Almighty God, in the course of his Providence, has been pleased to remove from among us our worthy Brother, THOMAS OAKES, Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss which masonry and the public, as well as the bereaved family of the deceased, have sustained; and that we most heartily sympathize in their bereavement.

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect and esteem for the memory of our departed Brother, we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family; and that they also be published in the Salisbury papers.

B. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

"One of the People" came too late for this week's paper. He shall have a place in our next.

THE LEGISLATURE

Of this State assembled at Raleigh on the 16th instant. BEDFORD BROWN, Esq. was elected President of the Senate, and WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, Esq. of Charlotte, Speaker of the House of Commons on the 4th ballot:

The following, we learn, was the state of the votes, on the different ballotings:

	Alexander.	Fisher.	Hill.
1st.	46	45	51
2d.	49	43	30
3d.	55	40	withdrawn.
4th.	69	47	

The West have now the Speakers in both Houses; and the East, as an equivalent for their liberality, will take the Senator.

Virginia Convention.—The subject before the Convention, for some time past, has been the basis of representation. The legislative committee recommended that white population exclusively should be the basis of representation in the House of Representatives; this is objected to by the Eastern part of the State, who seek for a mixed basis of representation, which shall combine population and taxation. In other words, they contend that political influence shall be proportioned to a man's wealth, and that a majority of the people shall not govern, unless they also possess more money than the minority—a majority in pounds, shillings and pence, as well as in numbers. Many very able men have already spoken at length, on both sides; and at the last accounts from Richmond the debate had not terminated. It was therefore uncertain how the question would be decided; it was however believed that the friends of equal representation would carry their point by a very close vote—49 to 47; and if, in a spirit of compromise, they should concede to the Eastern part of the State the basis of mixed representation in the constitution of the Senate, it was thought the vote in favor of the basis of white population for the House, would be nearly sixty. It is probable a compromise of this sort will be effected; though as the friends of equal representation have the majority in Convention, it will be a concession of principle to the fears of the Aristocracy. They fear to trust the people, and therefore demand the representation of wealth; a concession of their demand, even in part, is therefore an indirect acknowledgment that their fears are not groundless.

This question once settled, the remaining business of the Convention will go on more smoothly.

Mr. GILMER, the newly elected Governor of Georgia, on taking the oath of office, made a short, but pertinent address. Towards the close of it he says:—"I consider myself the chief magistrate of the state, and not of a party. In all the appointments which it becomes my duty to make, I shall attempt to be governed by no other consideration than the public service. It will be my endeavor to give employment to integrity, talents and industry. I will not know the preference expressed by any citizen for my highly respectable opponent in the late election." Sentiments like these would do honor to any man; and had the President of the United States, in his numerous appointments, acted upon principles so enlarged and liberal, he would not need the aid of

pensioned presses to bolster up his popularity and sustain his administration. But as it is, his main reliance must be placed on them; and to their success in deluding the people and blinding their eyes to the real state of things, he must be indebted for whatever of popularity and public confidence he may henceforth retain.

Domestic Wine.—Mr. Charles Hughes, of Orange county, has made, the present season, sixty-three barrels of excellent Wine, from native grapes growing in the woods and old fields.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of this State convened at Fayetteville on the 10th instant. The Rev. John Williamson, of Mecklenburg county, was chosen Moderator; Rev. Colin McIver, Stated Clerk; and Rev. A. W. Gay, of Wilkesborough, Temporary Clerk.

A report has reached New-York from Smyrna, that the English and French had taken possession of the forts upon the Dardanelles, and that the British fleet had passed through into the Black Sea. This, as editors say, is highly important—if true; but we suspect it has not much claim to credibility.

The administration editors have come out in defence of *Ira Woodman*, the reformed Postmaster who recently carried the "searching operation" into Uncle Sam's mail bags. This is all in character. They pursued, with unrelenting vengeance, Tobias Watkins; but rogues on their own side they are determined shall go unscathed.

Some of the high-toned politicians in South Carolina, and elsewhere, have more than intimated a willingness to dissolve the Union, because there is a diversity of interests between the North and South. There undoubtedly is a diversity of interests in general, more than counterbalancing any trifling diversity in particulars. But suppose a dissolution were to take place, would the interests of the southern, or slave holding states, harmonize? Would not there be as great diversity of interests between Louisiana and Virginia, as there is now between the North and South? Most certainly; and the constant strife for precedence, the jarring of principles, and variant views of policy, would soon render another subdivision necessary. And upon the principles of the advocates of disunion, the division would go on, until each State would stand by itself, the judge and arbitrator of its own interests; and then there would be a diversity of interest even in these petty sovereignties. Look at Virginia, and you will find existing there, if we are to believe her leading men, as great a conflicting of interests as between any two portions of the Union. There, it would appear, the people living below tide water, those residing above tide water and below the Blue Ridge, the people inhabiting the Valley, and those beyond the Alleghany, all have separate interests; interests too, it would seem, which it is no easy matter to reconcile; and even now, a division of the State is talked of, in consequence of the diversity of interests. In this State a similar spectacle is exhibited. We here talk of Eastern and Western interests, and cannot agree among ourselves even as far as our own State is concerned. In South Carolina there is an opposition of interests between the upper and lower country; and were the state sovereign, and independent on all others, there would doubtless, in a short time, be engendered a fiercer animosity between the highlanders and lowlanders, than any which her madcap politicians have, as yet, been able to excite between the South and the North.

In short, go into the minutest subdivisions, and there will be found, in some particulars, an apparent diversity of interests; but no one, in his senses, would on this account desire to break asunder the bonds of society, and leave each man to consult his own interest, regardless of his neighbor's welfare. It is so with the Union; there is, in some respects, an apparent opposition of interests between the East and the West, the North and the South; yet they are not irreconcilable; and at the same time there is a unity of

interests, which binds the whole together in bonds so strong, that no one who loves his country more than his party, whose patriotism is a passion stronger than selfishness or ambition, would for a moment harbour the thought of sundering them.

County Solicitor.—On Saturday of the County Court, last week, R. H. Alexander, Esq. was elected Solicitor for this county, in the place of Jno. L. Henderson, Esq. resigned.

A gentleman of Tennessee, Mr. W. C. Davis, who is a "fortunate and successful proprietor of a race course" in the vicinity of Nashville, has, on being requested by several of his fellow citizens, contributed thirty dollars of his winning to constitute himself a life member of the American Bible Society. So some persons, after a life of fraud and knavery, build a church or endow a hospital with their ill-got gains; doubtless expecting to propitiate Heaven by a docteur.

Jon Forsythe, late Governor of Georgia, has been elected Senator to Congress by the Legislature of that State, in place of Judge Berrien, without any regular opposition. The votes were, for Forsythe 148, Scattering 57.

A lady, a member of the Tremont theatre company, Boston, is said to have recently received intelligence from England that a relative has bequeathed to her \$200,000. That is a good thing in the way of a benefit.

A writer in Wallachia thinks the Russians have lost 125,000 men in the present war from various causes.

Among the fruits furnished by members of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for the Show dinner at Brighton, on the 14th ult. were lemons of a surprising size, from the green house of Mr. Andrew Bigelow, of Medford, taken from a tree 40 years old and 12 feet in height! The tree bore this year 500 lemons, the largest of which was 17 inches in circumference.

A large meeting was called at Norfolk on the 11th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the late address of General Robert Taylor to his constituents. General Taylor attended the meeting and explained his reasons for the course he has pursued. It was resolved by the meeting that the instructions given to General Taylor, were not given or concurred in by a majority of the voters of the district, and therefore were not binding on him. That the meeting highly applauded the purity of the motives which influenced General Taylor. That it is the wish of the meeting that General Taylor should immediately resume his seat in the Convention; that to this end, Mr. Griggish, elected to fill his place, be requested to resign his situation to make way for him. There is, therefore, but little doubt, that General Taylor, being left at untrammelled, will return to his station.

THE CONVENTION.
On yesterday, on motion of M. Barbour of Orange, the Convention again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Powell in the Chair, on Judge Green's proposition to amend, by striking out white population as the exclusive basis of representation, an inserting the combined ratio of population and taxation.

Mr. Chapman Johnson, who was stilled to the floor by Parliamentary usage, then addressed the Committee until half past two o'clock, when finding himself exhausted, he gave way to a motion of Mr. Giles, for the Committee to rise; when on motion of Mr. Mason the Convention adjourned.

Mr. Johnson attracted a great crowd, female and male, to hear him, & in force equalled the public expectation, high as this was. His reply to Mr. Upshur's conclusion that there "were no principles in Government," and his vindication of the Bill of Rights, attacked from different quarters, was transcendently able. Some of his opinions—we mean particularly, his intimation of being favorable to county representation, gave, we believe, very general surprise. We shall speedily present his Speech to the public.

Whig, Nov. 12.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

Comparative Shipping Trade of England and the United States.—The shipping trade of the U. States is rapidly increasing. A few years will place it not far behind that of England. By the reports made last year to the British Parliament, we learn that the amount of British Shipping for the year 1828, which entered inwards from all ports of the world, was 3,105,819 tons—the amount which cleared outwards, 3,077,960 tons. The quantity of foreign tonnage which enters or clears in the British ports is small in comparison with that belonging to the empire. Since 1814, British tonnage has increased a little over one half.—The greatest in-

crease took place during the last year. It is well known that a short time ago, the English Government relaxed their navigation laws. Whether this change may have been one of the causes of the increase during the last two or three years, we do not pretend to determine. The fact of increase is certain.

On turning to the Treasury tables for the last year, we find that the quantity of American tonnage, which entered the ports of the United States for the last year, was 863,381—the whole amount, including foreign shipping, was 1,018,604. In 1814 the whole amount of British shipping, which entered the ports of that nation, was 1,856,670 tons. By this it appears that our shipping trade is rapidly approaching the magnitude and importance of that of the first naval power in the world. The commercial marine in every nation is the only solid basis of moral power. Many of the nations of Europe may outnumber us in tonnage and vessels belonging to their national marine force, but we possess what is preferable to mere ships and guns, the prime material of a navy—sailors, experience, and an increasing shipping trade, which is the nursery for naval power.

"Nash" but a short time previous asserted, that our ships were rotting at the wharves! The shipping trade was in a ruinous state, in consequence of the Tariff! Now, forsooth, it is increasing! How are we to believe him?

The "Travelling Cabinet."—Mr. Van Buren is now in this city, having been brought hither, by an *enlightened curiosity*, to witness the proceedings of the Convention. Mr. CLAY is expected here in a few days on an *electioneering* tour. A dinner is spoken of to Mr. Van Buren, at which he is to be complimented by no toast, lest the politeness for which he is famed, induce him to make a speech in return, and he be dubbed a "table orator." Mr. Ritchie, after a severe struggle between inclination and consistency, has declined attending the dinner, for fear some old paragraphs strongly denouncing the practice of giving dinners to great men, should be brought up in judgment against him. Whig.

A visitor to the Virginia Convention at Richmond, writes that Mr. John Randolph, notwithstanding what he calls his "church-yard cough," looks much better than he did at the last session of Congress.

Died,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 3d of September, Mr. Matthew L. Hemphill, merchant, aged 28. The deceased was son of the Rev. John Hemphill, D. D. of the Associate Reformed Church, Chester District, S. C. was a regular communicant in that church, and highly respected for his correct and christian deportment.

The editor of the Charleston Courier is requested to notice the above death in his paper.

In this county, Francis Neely, Esq. after a long illness, aged 68.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville Market, Nov. 12.

Cotton, 8½ a 8.65, bagging, 17 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 15 a 16; corn, 36 a 40; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 7 50 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 22½ a 26; sugar, common, 9½, prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 28 a 30; whiskey 24 a 26; wheat, 70 a 75.

United States Bank Notes ½ to 1½ per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, Nov. 7.

Cotton, 9 a 10; flour, 6 a 6½; corn, 50 a 55; oats, 40 a 43; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34 a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 34 a 44; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 18 a 23; salt, Liverpool 40 a 50; T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf, 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 27 a 28; N. Orleans, 30 a 32.

Wilmington, November 11.—Cotton 7.50 a 8, corn 55, rice, per 100lbs. 2.50 a 2.75, bacon 7 a 10, flour 6 a 7, coffee 12 a 14, molasses 28 a 32, sugar 8 a 10.50, whiskey 30, apple brandy 40, tobacco 45.

Newbern, November 14.—Beeswax 20, bacon 7 a 8, coffee 12.50 a 14, flour 6 a 6½, leather, sole, 22 a 25, molasses 30 a 32, salt, Turks Island, 55 a 60, sugar 9 a 10, whiskey 35, apple brandy 40 a 45.

New-York, Nov. 10.
Cotton 8½ a 11, coffee, Cuba, 11 a 12½, Java, 15 a 15½, flour 5, 87½ wheat 1 10 a 1 14, sugar, Orleans, 7 a 7½, St. Croix 8½ a 9½, whiskey, rye, 24 a 26, apple brandy 35 a 38.

Richmond, Nov. 14.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 17, according to quality; corn 40 a 42, flour 5 25 a 5 75, wheat 95 a 100, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25.....
N. Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis...
Cape do. 1½ a 2..... Georgia do. 2½ a 3.

A New Store, AND CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the public, that he has commenced the Mercantile Business in the town of Charlotte, in the S. E. House formerly occupied by Wm. Carson, a door below the Post-Office, where he has received an entire new Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Haware, Cullery, &c.

from Philadelphia and New-York; all of which he will sell for cash. The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

F. M. ROSS.
Charlotte, N. C. 12, 1829.—2363

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has received

Fall and Winter Fashions,

from New-York and Philadelphia, accompanied by drafts of all the various styles and colors now in vogue in those cities; and having in his employ the best of workmen, he is enabled to make every description of Men's Garments, and Ladies' Habits, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the State, and which he will warrant to fit well. His terms are as low, for first rate work, as those of any body else; and he pledges himself to do his work as expeditiously as it can be done any where else.

All kinds of Garments Cut, on short notice, and reasonable terms.
All orders for work from a distance, will be punctually attended to.

Having accepted an Agency from Mr. Allen Ward, he is prepared to teach his Protracting System of Tailoring.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, Nov. 16, 1829.—791f

To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED, 2 or three Journeymen Tailors, who are first rate workmen, and steady men: to such, constant employment will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN FRALEY,

Salisbury, N. C.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing all those indebted to him, by note or otherwise, that a part of their dues, at least, must be paid on or before the first day of March next; and those who fail to comply with this notice, must expect to pay cost without fail, and that too without respect to persons.
I have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which I offer very low for cash, and on credit to punctual dealers, at cash prices. I have also on hand, a

Large Stock of Leather,

of all kinds; and as I expect shortly to decline having any thing to do with the Tanning Business myself, I will sell the present stock lower than leather ever has been sold in this place on its vicinity, for cash. Cotton and all kinds of country produce will be received in payment of debts, or in exchange for goods or leather, and the highest price will be given for Gold. The subscriber also takes this method of returning thanks to his customers generally, for the very liberal encouragement they have given him; and he hopes, by continuing to keep an assortment of goods as heretofore, that he will still receive a share of public patronage.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, Oct. 29, 1829. 1266

Gold Mines,

Land, Negroes, &c.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in

Mecklenburg county; about 120 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Capps Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded that Gold abounds in two hills particularly on the plantation; a branch runs thro' it, for three-fourths of a mile, which is thought by men of judgment, as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines; there is also on the place good water-power for mining operations.

ALSO, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Robert L. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c.

W. M. BOSTWICK.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, } 6184
N. C. Nov. 10, 1829.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

In Equity. Fall Term, 1829.

John Kimmons & others } Petition for sale
vs. } of Real Estate of
Alexander Kimmons, dec.
Robert Davis, }
Nancy & her husband, }
Isabella Davis & do. }
Jane Davis, now Jane }
Matthews, and her husband, } Defendants.

IT appearing, in the aforesaid case, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there answer, plead, answer or demur, otherwise plaintiff's petition will be taken pro-confesso, and heard ex-parte, and decreed accordingly.

P. B. BARRINGER, C. M. E.

3mt273;:pr. adv. \$4 50

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

In Equity. Fall Term, 1829.

P. Barringer }
vs. } Asa Thompson. } Petition for sale of lands

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journals for three months, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and then plead, answer or demur, said petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

P. B. BARRINGER, C. M. E.

3mt273;:pr. adv. \$4.

Deeds for sale at this Office

POETRY.

THE RETURN.

"COME HOME—COME HOME!"
Mrs. Herman's Recital.

I come—I come! There's a sound of joy,
Of music in the word;
Oh, that the rapid wings might bear
Me onward like a bird;
I'm weary with these wanderings,
My heart is sad and lone;
Oh, for the treasured sound of home,
To wake an answering tone.

The voices of my happy home!
The music of the heart!
How oft those gentle whisperings come—
Alas! how soon depart!
I hear them when the forest wind
Is breathing forth its song,
And in the murmurings of the wave
That bears my bark along.

Why should I waken memory
Of that far blissful home?
Twill ring a deeper gloom upon
The lonely path I roam.
Yet fancy loves to wander forth,
And hover round the hearth—
To catch those gleaming looks of love
That light the scene of mirth.

I come—I come! Why should I rove
A dreary wild like this,
When a voice below'd recalls me back
To share life's all of bliss?

I come—I come! I like the weary bird
At eve to sheltered nest,
Like the pilgrim from afar I come
To a blessed shrine of rest!

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Life of Maude Wauch.

The Buckskin Breeches.—"Well, speaking about buckskins, I'll tell ye a guid story about that."

"Ye see, ye ken," said Thomas, "that the Breadalbane Fencibles, a'ween Highland Burkies, were put in to camp at Fisherrow links."

"At that time, as I was observing, the butcher didna supply a company or companies, according to the terms of a contract, drawn up before 'sponsible witness, between him and the paymaster; but the soldiers got beef money a-long with their pay; with which said money, given them, ye observe, for said purposes, they were bound and obligated, in terms of the statute, to buy, purchase, and provide the said beef, twice a week or oftener, as it might happen; an orderly officer making inspection of the camp kettles regularly every forenoon at one o'clock or thereabouts."

"So, as ye'll pay attention to observe, there was a private in Capt. M'Favish's company, the second to the left of the centre, of the name of Duncan MacAlpine, a wee, hardy, black-aviced, inn-knee'd creature, remarkable for naething that I ever heard tell of, except being reported as having shotten a gauger in Badenought, or thereabouts, and for having a desperate red nose, the effects ye observe, of drinking spiritous liquors: ye observe, I daur say, the effects of drinking malt spirits."

"Well, week after week passed ower, and better passed ower. Du con played off his tricks, like anither Herman Boaz, the slight-a-hand juggler, him that suspectit to be in league and paction with the de'il. But ye'll hear."

"So, when all was watching beside the camp kettles, some stirring them with spurtles, or parritch sticks, or forks, or whatever was necessary, the orderly officer made a point and practice of regularly coming bys, about the chap of one past meridian, as I observed to ye before, to make inspection of what like and had warded his pay on, and what he had got simmering in the hot water for his dinner."

"So, on the day concerning which I am about to speak, it fell out as usual, that he happened to be making his rounds, halting a moment or two may be, before ilka pot; the man that had the charges thereof, by way of stirring like, clapping down his lang fork, and bringing up the piece of meat, or whatever he happened to be making kail of, to let the inspector see whether it was lamb, pork, beef, mutton, or veal. For, ye observe, the purpose of the officer making the inspection, was to see that they laid out their pay money conform to military regulation; and not so fying their stamicks, and ruining baith sowl and body, by throwing it away on whiskey—as but ower mony, that aiblins should have kenned better, have dune but too often."

"Ye see the officer, Lovetenant Todrick, I belief they called him, had made an observe about Duncan's kettle, so, when he came to him, Duncan was sitting in the lown side of a dyke, with his red nose, and a pipe in his cheek, on a big stane, glowing frae him either way, and as I was saying, when he came to him he said,

"Weel, Duncan MacAlpine, what have ye in your kettle the day, man?"

"And Duncan, rioning down his lang fork, answered in his ain Highland brogue way—Please your honors, just my auld favorite dish, tripe."

"Deed, Duncan," said Lovetenant Todrick, or whatever they ca'd him, 'it is an auld favorite surely, for I have never seen you have ony thing else for your dinner, man.'

"Every man to his taste, please your honor," answered Duncan MacAlpine; 'the ilka one please her nain self'—hauling up a screen half a yard lang. 'Ilka man to his taste, please your honor, Lovetenant Todrick—'

"Vera true," said Lovetenant Todrick, 'but lift it out a'thegither, on that dish, till I get my specks on, for never since I was born, did I ever see before boiled tripe with buttons and button holes in till't.'

"Buttons and button holes!" quo' Duncan MacAlpine. 'Look again, wi' yere spees; for yere surely wrang, Lovetenant Todrick—'

"Buttons and button holes!" and 'deed I am surely right, Duncan,' answered the Lovetenant Todrick, taking his spees deliberately off the brig o' his nose, and faulding them thegither, as he put them first into his morocco case, and syne into his pocket. 'Howsom-ever, Duncan MacAlpine, I'll pass ye ower for this time, gi' ye take my warning, and for the future, ware your pay money on wholesome butcher's meat, like a Christian, and no be trying to delude your ain stamick, and your officers seen, by houlding up, on a fork, such a heathenish mak-up for a dish, as the leg of a pair of buckskin breeches!'

From the Boston Gazette.

The following humorous article we copy from the Dramatic Mirror, a spirited little theatrical paper published in this city. It is one of the best things of its kind that we have seen for many days, though evidently based on the old familiar story "Monsieur Tonson." The fact that there are five or six respectable individuals of the name of Jones, attached to the Tremont Company, is known to all who take any interest in matters connected with the drama. The article will explain the rest:—

"MR. JONES."

I was considerably amused the other evening at the theatre. It was a night when all the Joneses had a finger in the dramatic pie. A French gentleman, with frizzled hair and white kid gloves, who sat in the same box, appeared to take an intense interest in the performances. Being a stranger he addressed himself several times. He was wonderfully delighted with the versatile talents of Mr. Jones. 'By gar,' said he, 'he is de wonder of the world.'

First the gorgeous Turkish pavilion of Jones, No. 1, excited his admiration. He inquired the name of the artist. It is 'Mr. Jones.' 'By gar, he is von grand painter, Mr. Chone he is called. He is a great man. I will write down his name.'

Presently Mr. Jones, No. 2, made his appearance in tasteful costume, and sung 'March to the battle field.' The French gentleman was in ecstasies. 'Sare, that is a fine singer—he appears like Napoleon before the Imperial guard. What is his name?' It is 'Mr. Jones.' 'Monsier Chone,' he replied, with extreme surprise, 'by gar! he is great man, he paint, he sing—I write down his name again.'

Not long afterwards Mr. Jones No. 3, appeared on the tapis as Gobble. The gusto with which he fed and licked his lips, attracted his attention. 'There is one grand actor. What is he?' That is 'Mr. Jones.' The Frenchman stared with doubt and amazement. 'Monsieur Chone come again! By gar, he is every body! He paint, he sing, he eat like one eat without choking! By gar, I am surprise! I will write down his name once more.'

In the course of the piece, which as Paris and London, the Frenchman was interested in another character. A young exquisite held back his head, shut his eyes, and flitted a white handkerchief with all the grace of Brunell. It was the character of Froth. 'Ye, I trouble you; but who is that actor who lisps like one sucking pig?' It 'Mr. Jones.' 'Monsieur Chone! Ill the world is Monsieur Chone! Ilgar, he is every body! I hope, Sare, you no impose on me, By gar, indeed is turned! Monsieur Chone ag! I but I will put down his name.'

Soon after he asked another gentleman sitting near, the name an actor more youthful than any of the others, who appeared to give prose of some

comic merit. It was Mr. Jones, No. 5. 'Who is that, Sare, I do not trouble you?' It is 'Mr. Jones,' was the reply. The Frenchman jumped from his seat—By gar, all the actor in this house is Mr. Chone! He play every thing. He sing, he paint, he eat, he vapor, he scamper—by gar, he is every body and every body is him. I will ask his name no more. At the gentlemen are Mr. Chone. I will look no more but at the lady. I have wrote down nothing in my book but Monsieur Chone!

Presently Mrs. Sally Trotter, the cook, arrested his notice, and looking carefully around to see no one observed him, he inquired the name of the actress. It is 'Jones,' was the reply. The poor French gentleman lost all patience. He looked fiercely in the face of his informant, uttered a passionate 'ta,' and slammed out of the box. 'By gar,' said he, 'I will have no more of Monsieur Chone. He has got in my head and I shall get him out nevere.'

Description of Constantinople.

Perhaps in no city in the world such strong contrasts between splendour and squalor, magnificence and meanness, meet the eye of the traveller as in Constantinople. The swelling domes and lofty minarets of the mosques, with their marble fountains and brazen portals, are strangely opposed to miserable tenements of painted wood, through which daylight penetrates in all directions, and many of which are supported by crumbling looking post, or shored up by a crooked and tottered pole, or branch of a tree, looking as if indeed it were the protecting power of Mahomet alone that held it up. The streets are full of filth and heaps of carrion. From time to time the stranger lights upon some marble palace or mausoleum, surrounded by the miserable remains of whole districts destroyed by those continual fires which lighted either by the rage of conflicting parties, or by the carelessness of the pedestrian Mussulmans, so frequently lay waste the capital of Constantinople. At one moment he will find himself amid groups of wretched and disgusting paupers and hungry crows, and at another he will perhaps meet with some magnificent looking Emir, in green robes and turban, mounted upon his spirited and richly caparisoned barb, preceded by beautiful led horses, and followed by richly dressed and embroidered chaoushes and slaves. Almost the only buildings of stone in Constantinople, are the Seraglio Eski Serai (or old Palace) the Palace of the Ports or D'Jan, the great Khans or Bazaars, the Mosques, Mausoleums, and perhaps, a few palaces of the great officers of state, the rest of this immense city is built of wood; and I must say, that however beautiful and picturesque it is from a distance, it is in its interior, one of the most squalid and most filthy disagreeable cities I ever beheld. Its population is very variously estimated, but I believe from all that I could learn from persons who had been many years resident at Pera, that four hundred thousand is about the number of its inhabitants, including those of the faux-bourgs of Pera, Galata and Tophena.

Frankland's Journal.

A MAN OF WAR.

There does not perhaps exist a more prodigious and wonderful combination of human industry than is visible on board a first rate man of war. A vessel containing 1,000 men, and 100 pieces of heavy ordnance, and bearing tin safely to distant shores. In twenty-four hours a man consumes about eight pounds of solids and fluid, consequently 800 lbs. provision are required daily for such a ship. Three months then, require that she be laden with 720,000 lbs. of provision. A 42 pounder weighs 100 lbs. 30 of these are generally on board a ship of 100 guns, the weight of which, exclusive of carriages, amount to 183,000 lbs.; 30 twenty four pounders on the 2d deck, each weighing 5,100 lbs. all weighing 153,000 lbs.; on the lower deck 28 twelve pounders, amount to 75,400 lbs.; on the upper deck 14 six pounders to about 26,000 lbs.; besides on the round tops 3 pounders and swivels. If to this, we add, that the complete charge of a 42 pounder weighs about 64 lbs. and that 100 charges to each gun are required, we shall find this to amount nearly to the same weight as the guns themselves. Against exigencies, every ship must have another set of sails, cables, cordage and tacklings, which altogether, amount to a considerable weight. The stores also of plank, pitch, and tow; surgeons and sailors' chests, small arms, &c. make no inconsiderable load, to which we must add the weight of the crew, so that one of these large ships carries at least 2,152 tons burden, or 4,324,000 lbs.; and, at the same time, is steered and governed with as much ease as the smallest boat. [This is the

description of a first rate man of war in the last century, since which the wonder has grown.]

Buried Alive.—Our readers have observed an advertisement stating that a vault has been erected for deposit of the dead, for a certain period, to guard against resurrection men. On Sunday afternoon, the first body was deposited in that vault. A few hours afterwards, the person having the care of it returned for the purpose of getting something which he had forgotten. While he was opening the outer door, he heard a noise inside, and he supposed it was caused by the person who had just been interred. Though his hair stood erect with affright, his humanity prompted him to save the unfortunate imprisoned being, and he unlocked the inner door, which is of iron. He then enconced himself behind the outer door, and called to the supposed ghost within, to push open the door and thus liberate himself. The confined person did so, and on making his appearance, he proved to be, not the dead man who had been buried, but a real living being, who from some cause, had remained in the vault when it was closed, and who, had it not been for the fortunate circumstance of the sexton returning to get what he had forgot, would, very likely, have perished in this gloomy prison house.

Atb. Dai. Adv.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette.

Awful Accident.—On Tuesday night, at a late hour, after the election, a man in Hamilton county came home, and understanding that the lock of his gun, a new rifle, which he had lately got, was out of order, went to trying it, or fixing it, (for he is an excellent workman as a smith,) but unfortunately, after several trials, the gun went off, and horrible to relate, the bullet went through the body of his daughter, an interesting child of 10 or 11 years old, who died of the wound on Thursday night following.

No one acquainted with the circumstances, will venture to accuse the man of intention, in this unfortunate occurrence; and the public mind here generally excuses him—for the man was drunk. But whether he was guilty of crime in the act, must remain to appear at the bar of him whose judgment cannot err.

A man employed in blasting rocks near the line of the Ohio Rail road met with a serious accident yesterday. We learn that while he was engaged in charging a rock, the powder took fire, and a portion of it was blown so directly into his face as to burn it in a shocking manner, and there is reason to fear, to deprive him entirely of sight. Another workman, close at hand at the time of the explosion, escaped with comparatively slight injury.—Baltimore American.

DR. JOHNSON.—The following droll anecdote of Dr. Johnson is published in Mr. Bert's recent work, 'Personal and Literary Memorials':

"After breakfast we walked to the top of a very steep hill behind the house.—When we arrived at the summit, Mr. Langton said, 'Poor dear Dr. Johnson, when he came to this spot, turned back to look down, and said he was determined to take a roll down.' When we understood what he meant to do, we endeavored to dissuade him; but he was resolute, saying 'he had not had a roll for a long time,' and taking out of his lesser pockets whatever might be in them, keys, pencil, purse or pen-knife, and laying himself parallel with the edge of the hill, he actually descended, turning himself over and over, till he came to the bottom."

NEW ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE MOSAIC CHRONOLOGY.

The valley of the Nile, it is well known, is covered with a bed or stratum of alluvial mud deposited by the river during its periodical overflows; and this bed or stratum is superimposed on sand, in all respects resembling the sand of the adjoining desert. The quantity of deposit in any given time is, however, much less than one would be apt at first to imagine, considering that the great fertility of Lower Egypt is solely to be ascribed to it. During the period of the French expedition, a great variety of experiments were made, by the savants who accompanied it, upon the thickness of this alluvial bed, and some curious and interesting results were obtained. In the transverse section of the valley of Syout, and other places, where the deposits could be made without obstacle, and without being in any material degree augmented or diminished by local causes, about two hundred pits were dug, and the depth of the whole alluvial stratum carefully measured; care being taken to make allowance for what seem-

ed partial or accidental inequalities. The mean of all those measurements gave for the average thickness of the mud stratum nearly six and a half metres, or rather more than twenty feet. We take it, however, at twenty. Having ascertained this point, M. Girard next applied himself to determine the quantity by which the soil is raised or thickened in the course of a century, from the depositions of the river; and the pits of the nilometers furnished him with the basis of an approximate calculation, which gave the centenary elevation of the soil, from the causes already mentioned, at less than four and a half inches. Dividing, then, the whole thickness or depth of the stratum, by the quantity added to it in the course of a century, the quotient is 5,650; from which it follows that the origin of this superimposed soil, must have preceded the year 1809, the date of the experiments, by 5,650 years, bring only 154 less than the Mosaic chronology gives as the age of the world at this time; a difference which, considering the peculiar nature of the data upon which the calculation is founded, and how much the smallest error either in the measurements, or in the centenary "valuation," would affect the ultimate results, must be thought quite immaterial. Making all the allowance for these circumstances, however, the coincidence between the sacred chronologist and the deductions of science, strikes us as very remarkable; and, as affording one more proof how nature and revelation harmonize, when the truth is sought in love of it. We may add, that the French savant has carefully avoided drawing the inference to which his own premises necessarily lead; an avoidance which is only the more absurd from the obvious nature of the conclusion obtruded upon the mind of the reader. Calcd. Mercury

Charity of the Early Christians.

Dionysius informs, that the Christians of Rome who were richer than their brethren, sent their alms throughout the earth. Tertullian affirms, that the early Christians created general wonder at their mutual affection. Eusebius states, that amid the desolations of a dreadful plague at Alexandria and Carthage, the Christians went every where among the infected, and, without inquiring for their religion, dispensed the kind offices, whilst the other citizens let the sufferers to perish. Just after a severe persecution in the reign of Maximian, a pestilence swept the empire with tremendous fury. But the Christians now turned affectionately to their oppressors, and fearless of the infection, went among the diseased, nursing the sick with tenderness, and burying their dead, whilst the heathen seemed utterly regardless of their suffering friends. So astonished were the public, that these truly benevolent Christians were openly thanked and celebrated. The profane Lucian ridicules the Christians for their excessive alms-deeds, but his ill-natured satire is a monument to their praise. The apostate emperor Julian exhorts the worshippers of his gods to observe how Christians relieve alight, whether pagans or pious, while they [the pagans] neglect their very friends. When Christianity prevailed, then arose public structures of mercy. Never till then did the world see a hospital, or asylum for the insane, the aged and the wretched.—Tuesp. and a thousand like them, are now formed wherever our religion sweeps its blind omnipotence; and no where else!

EXTRACT.

Show me a man who is most profitably doing all the duties which the Lord requires of him, and with the spirit which requires, and I wish not to know what he believes. I want to see evidence of his genuine faith, his benevolent and devoted heart, his consistent and active life. For one faith could thus purify heart, and enable him to overcome the world—and exercise so transforming an influence upon his whole character. On the other hand, show me a man who first for the world supremely; who regards the things which are his own, exclusively; who is selfish and worldly in all his conversation and deportment, manifesting no concern for his own immortal interests, nor for those of his fellow-men, and I have evidence enough of his unbelief.—of his entire destitution of that faith, which is essential to salvation. Whatever he professes to believe,—whatever creeds he may bring forward and advocate as his own, and as what he views as indispensable to his eternal well being; his conduct is demonstration that he is an unbeliever. He has no faith, because there is nothing within that works by love, and purifies the heart, and converts the world.